their votes helped to secure the election of candicates pledged to important social reforms. As regards the manner and conduct of the elections, not alone in Dublin, but also in Ireland, they were most orderly and well conducted; no disorder of any kind took place at any of them. This was certainly unique, as it was the first occasion on which the masses of the people exercised the franchise, and the sudden enfranchise ment of an entire people might not have been expected to work smoothly on the first occasion

nary, and I have every reason to believe that

it was exercised. The new privileges of women are not confined to the franchise. The Local Government act of 1595 created the following bodies: (1) County Councils for the thirty-two administrative counties of Ireland. (2) Borough Councils for the als cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Landonderry and Waterford. (3) Urban Councils for all other towns. (4) Rural District Countils for the country districts. (5) Boards of Guardlans for the care and control of the poor.

"Women can be elected members of the Urban Councils, Rural Councils and Boards of Poor Law Guardians, and the enactment did not remain a dead letter even on the first occasion of its application. The talented wife of a foremost merchant of Dublin, Mr. Maurice Dockrell, was elected a councillor of the urban district of Blacktock, and on the first meeting of the Council sh was unanimously elected deputy chairman. have every reason to think that the presence of Mrs. Dockrell in the Blackrock Urban Council is for the good of the Council, and that the womanly eignity of Mrs. Dockrell has in no way suffered, but on the contrary has been enhanced.

In Templemore, Mrs. Bracken, a graduate of the Royal University of Ireland, was elected clairman. I think the lady was the only member of the Council with a university education. But the bodies to which the largest number

of women were elected were the Boards of Guarclans. I myself nominated a lady long distinpuished for her charitable and philanthropic work in Dublin for the position of Poor Law uardian. She was elected. In all, as well as I remember, about fifty women were elected Cuardians. As the Guardians centrol the Poor Houses, the Poor Hospitals and the administraon of medical relief for the poor, I am satisfied that the election of women on these boards is for the advantage of the community.

"In conclusion, I have no reason to think that the women who voted, or were elected Councillors. and Guardians, in any way suffered a loss of algority or domesticity, but on the contrary. I think the chile community is better and richer in the new powers accorded to women, who are an detected to the amelioration of the human race.

in San Francisco the courts have just decided that the Board of Education may not dismiss a teacher for marrying. Mrs. Emily Beanston. the married during the summer vacation, was the courts. Judge Seawell says the law specifies a number of effences for which teachers may be cismissed, but the crime of marriage is not among them. The anti-marriage rule of the board which has been in force for many years is therefore declared null and void, to the great joy of the teachers.

In last Sunday's SUN, a correspondent signing himself W. P. C., complains that the advocates of equal rights for women are inconsistent, because they do not think that a mother ought to o pay half the cost of their support. I nill then, be greater financial burden which the law lays upon the father is only a fair offs i for the greater physical burden which nature lays upon the mather. A distinguished New York physician said the other day that the woman who hears a child, nurses it, and takes the chief care of it a child, nurses it, and takes the chief care of it suring its early years, performs as much actual labor for it as the father does if he supports it un-

of h is twenty one.

Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, from whom Gen. Lew Walace says that he drew the portrait of the mother
in "lien flur," tells an incident bearing on this k gentleman once asked me almost speering-

"A gentleman once asked me almost sneering is What have you women ever done for the State that it should give you the bailot." We were his a parlor with a company, and I did not care to be drawn into a discussion; but he persisted, till at last I said. "Napoleon realized fully the value of women to the State when he said. "The great need of France is mothers." A woman who goes flown into the valley of the shadow of death every levery ways. gown into the velley of the shadow of death every few years, who gives up her health, her beauty, her means of improvement, her social pleasures, certainly does as much as the father who buys bread and shoes for the children."

Yet, by virtue of the fact that he buys the bread and shoes, the father, in all the States of the land shoes, the father, in all the States of the land except eight, is given the sole control and disposal of the children, so long as he and his wife live together.

W. P. C. thinks that the advocates of equal rights ought to disapprove of the law entitling s sife to support from her husband. This rule was established at a time when the law gave every asband the absolute control of all his wife s stances it was certainly no more than fair that he should support her. He no larger has a legal to the money she may earn outstances as a legal to the money she may earn outstances as a legal small support her. He no longer has a legal right to the money she may earn outsine the household, but his liability for her support has been recisioned, probably becaus the Legislature recognized the fact that marriage in the usual curse of things is followed by maternity, and that a wiman who is rearing a family is heavily landicapped for earning money by any sort of cutside labor. In the partnership of married life, the mother's contribution in vitality is necessarily so much larger than the father's that it is no violation of the principle of equal rights to lave the father contribute the money.

Those who talk about "supported wives" should

is no violation of the principle of equal rights to leave the father contribute the money.

Those who talk about "supported wives" should remember that the law regards the husband as entitled to receive without compensation all the work the wife may do in the home, and regards her as entitled only to her support. But if this work weed done by any woman except the wife, it would be looked upon as worth her board, and more. This was well illustrated by a case which happened many years ago in Massachusetts. An old farmer died, down in the neighbo hood of tape Cod. His heirs we e avaricious and graded the widow her right to the life use of a hird of his eal estate. They hunted out a flaw in the marriage. She had always supposed that it was all right and legal; but they proved that he husband had reposed upon her by an illegal for men. So was not legal, y his widow, and, of course, we is not a wife of any share of his exist. It was a hard case; and the Judge advised the old woman to bring in a bill for he services. She had been doing the dead man's housework for a great many years. If he was not her husband he was not enutled to have her do his bessessor for a great many years. If he was not her husband he was not enutled to have he do his bessessor for nothing. She made out her bill for it accordingly, at so many dollars a week, the ordinary rate of wages that would have been paid to a domestic servant. The Court allowed her claim. It look the entire estate to pay it, and the over greedy heirs got nothing.

Of our service here got nothing.

Of our service here got nothing.

Of our service here got nothing.

Accordingly a the entire cestate to pay it, and the over greedy heirs got nothing.

let labor.

According to the census of 1890 there were in the United States 12,600,152 families, and only 1,451,701 persons employed as domestic servants. Therefore only about one in oils in eleven could keep a servant even if no family kept more than one. The great majority of wives do their husband's house wiek, and the law requiring a man to support his wife cannot fairly be called unjust, since in mist cases he gets a full equivalent in actual cash value. Moreover, a wife who intelligently directs the servants and sees that her husband is made comfortable is carning her living as truly as it she did the work, for a good house-seeper commands better wages than a hired girl. It is semetimes said that eve : the husband of a female millionaire could be forced to toil to suptert her. But this is a purely hypothetical pos-sibility, there is probably no such case on record. On the other hand, we all know plenty of cases pleces.

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1508, ENFRANCHISES WOMEN.

Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin Describes Its Scope and Operation—A Teacher's Bight to Marry Sastained by a Court—The Bights of Man and the Rights of Women—Answering Two Correspondents. The visit of Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin and Mr. John E. Redmond to America has thus far been like a triumphal progress, so great have been the crowds and the enthusiasm with which they have been greated in every city. In answer to a letter of inquiry addressed to him a few days ago as to the rights of suffrage conferred upon the women of Ireland, Lord Mayor Tallon writes. The Irish Local Government Act, 1808, which came into operation on Jan. 16, 1890, gave the suffrage to women equally with men on all questions of local government in Ireland, that is, on every question on which the Irish people vote. Every that of sending Parliamentary representatives to the British House of Commons. In Dublin, previous to the Local Government act, we had only about 8,000 voters, none of whom sere women. Now our voters' list numbers about 40,000, of whom about 15,000 are women. "Women in very large numbers availed them selves of their new privileges or rights in January, and I have every reason to believe that their rotes helped to secure the election of candition the submand for it, and to explain what she wants to dow with it, and to tell what she wants to dow with it, and to tell what she did with the last twenty-five cents that he gave her, and without she had no sell what she ead when a loop the last the instance of the and the last twenty-five cents that he gave her, and with the last twenty-five cents that he as a proported. This sort of thing is often done too, by men who are not bed hubbands by any mens, but only thoughtless ones. W. P. C. axys the advocates of equal rights ones, the will she as in the husband a property. Of course he should. That is what the suffrage has the will she will she was the the will she was the will give him the advantage. New York

scarecrow which has not even a broomstick of truth in it."

Flora McDonald Thompson, in a letter to The Sun, severely denounces women, and especially married women, who work for money. In an ideal sixte of society, all men and all women would be married, and all husbands would be able and willing to be the bread-winners for the family. But we have not an ideal state of society, or any immediate prospect of one. Until sin, sickness and death are abolished, there will always be invalid husbands who are not able to support their families, and shiftless or dissipated husbands who are not willing to do so, while the best of husbands may be removed by death, and his widow and daughters thrown upon their own resources. Under present industrial conditions, there are also many men who are not able by their best exertions to earn an adequate support for their families. The thousands of married women working in factories to day are not there because they are in love with the hardships of factory life, or because they are, in Miss Thompson's words, "rebellious, egoistic women, but, in most cases, simply because the husband's wages do not suffice for the family. Women have to work, and therefore will continue to work. As Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe of Georgia, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said in her address before the Ohio State Federation the other day. "There are untold numbers of women who must work for a living, unless they will obligingly starve and get out of the way." Railing against them is as idle as the piping of the North wind, and as little worthy of reply.

worthy of reply.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

PUBLIC SIGNS UNHERDED.

Cautions and Warnings That Are Disre-gurded as More Bluffs. "Anybody who makes a study of the various phases of metropolitan life," said the wide-awake

man, "can testify that while all the rules and regulations pasted up in well-known places for the guidance of the public are supposed to be vested with the sanctity of genuine laws, many of them are in reality nothing more nor less than gigantic bluffs. The uninitiated, as a rule, are unable to detect the gold from the dross and un-wittingly put all on the same basts, but the man with experience can tell at a glance which means business and which does not

Terhaps the sign with which the public is most familiar is the one seen in restaurants warn ing patrons that the management will not be responsible for hats, wraps and umbrellas. This notice is all very well in a way and really does good service, inasmuch as it predisposes people to be more careful of their belongings than they would be were there nothing in signit to remind them of the penalty lack of vigilance frequently exacts. But if you should be so luckless as suffer the loss of either of the above mentioned articles, and cared to push the matter, the proprictor would probably make good the loss, nine times out of ten, notwithstanding the placard to the contrary.

'Hotels are equally producal of assertions which are not founded on the solid rock of truth, as you will find out if you ever attempt to test them. In the set of rules found in each room of thes big hostelries many houses insert a clause to the effect that the host will be in newise responsible for a guest's mail. Yet in spite of this declaration. I know for a fact that the proprietor of Broadway hotel recently paid one woman a neat little sum of money which she said had been sent her in a letter which had been lost through the carelessness of the clerk. The man did this too, without any positive proof that the woman had lost the money. He settled rather than run the risk of having trouble.

"Another bluff is found in the elevators of many be equally responsible with the father for the support of the children. Whenever the father is able and willing to perform half the labor of thinging the children into the world, suckling the children into the world will be reasonable to require the mother. hig buildings. A goodly number of these lifts landing after having passed it, to let the dilatory offender off. Every elevator boy, every janitor and every real estate agent firmly believes he means what he says when the notice is put up, yet the man is a sorry tactician, indeed, who can not get whisked up or down the height of a half story and put off on the desired floor.

"Passengers on street cars and elevated railroads encounter a variety of bluffs. They are positively forbidden to stand on front platforms, yet they calmly ignore the order. They are forbidden to expectorate on the floors, yet to the regret of every fair minded person, some of them do that, too On some of the lines the cars are fitted out with a sign half a yard long informing passengers that

sign half a yard long informing passengers that if they do not get their transfers when paying their fare, or at certain designated places, the conductor will not furnish them with passes. But this also, it a built, and the conductor who adheres to that rule is a hardened villain.

"There are many places, such as libraries and museums, where it is announced in glating letters that "slience must be preserved here, yet scores of inconsiderate, thoughtless people come into these places daily, who not only talk, but raise their voices to a shrick when so doing. It isn't right, of course, but they do it, because the sign is a bluff.
"Scarcely a day passes that a man in business.

Scarcely a day passes that a man in busines

right, of course, but they do it, because the sign is a bluff.

"Scarcely a day passes that a man in business does not get into stores and factories and offices where the notice. No admittance stares him in the face. If he is a timid men he will stay out, but many people who have not a particle of business there work their way in beaing those closed doors for that is only ano her bluff.

"I am a regular caller at a select book and ar' store up town where the visitor is told in polite, but to cible lenguage that there are books in certain paris of the store which he must not handle, yet these same books are turned inside out daily it his 'Don't touch' sign is quite common—and likewise quite uscless. Florists display it, and lewelers, and the custodians of all treasure houses, but if I went into any of those places with the feeling that I wanted to 'touch' I should do so with the assurance that even though detected in the transgression I would be pretty sure to be granted insumity from punishment.

"Then there is another bluff that we all know about. This is the notice seen in office buildings forbidding beggars, pedilars and even book egents from nursuing their calling within. In spite of that order there are few downtown buildings where agents of all sorts and even book egents from nursuing their calling within. In spite of that order there are few downtown buildings where agents of all sorts and even beggars do not ply their vocation undisturbed. The theatres put up a big bluff too, against those who buy standing room. The ushers blunity and decidedly forbid these devotees of artistic drama to rest their weary bones on the stens in the aisles, yet if these devotees produce bluff for bluff they are justing the side of the performance and no power known to the theatre usher is going to dislodge them from their lowly but impregnable position.

"Then, there is the 'No smo' ing' bluff. The places where men are forbidden to indulge in this pleasure are legion, yet the places where they really do refrain from smoknin

## Mr. Doyle's Scrap with a Wildcat.

Galeshura, Ill., Oct. 24.—William Doyle, who lives near Williamsfield, is the possessor of the akin of a monstrous wildeat that for several months foraged in the ensiern part of this county and terrorized the people. The animal played havoc with pourtry and play, but all attempts to capture it falled until Doyle, who is an old hunter and trapper, set a double wort trap. When late last week ha visited the trap he found the wild beast working vigorously to free itself. He pulled a revolver and began firing, but the lively motions of the cat prevented him from hitting a vital spot. He than selzed a ciub, but as he was striking, the cat freed itself and in an instant was on him, tearing his clothes and incerating his flesh. Doyle managed to reach his hunting knife in the struggle and killed the cat, but his clothes were torn to pleces. From the Chicago Record.

POEMS WORTH READING

The Army Mule Asks for an opportunity to be heard regarding the report from South Africa that he was responsible for the capture, by the Boers, of the British regiments mear I advamith.

I solemnly protest

Burled at my fair fame

Against the base, unworthy lie

Ry Tommy Atkins.
I've served with great distinction In the armies of my Uncle Sam; Also have I served John Bull And others of less note; And never yet have I been called a coward, 'Tis true, I have as many faults as Man himself. And enemies I've made; But, for that very reason I believe I'm loved. What evil days have Fallen upon me! Shall I be made to drag disgrace As well as ammunition trains? Shall I be made a scapegoat? say I am no goat; Nor anything but a mule, Who knows more strategy In a minute Than any gold-laced General in the world Knows in a week. I admit that sometimes Appearances are against me. But when they are The reason may be found Deep-rooted in my subtlety. Some call it plain mulishness; But that is mere calumny. And now, that no dark stain May rest upon my 'scutcheon, Let me explain my action in the Transvale My habitat is where The Eagle screams "Liberty!" And when I get a chance To aid in pushing liberty along I use my best endeavors to that end. I did not want to go and fight the Boers, I made objection with my four hoofs And all the mulishness That 'n me is, To gring on the ship bound for S. A., But I was dragged and pushed aboard, And landed, too.

Though I raised hob The whole vo. are through My sympathies are with the Boors. I'll not give all my reasons for this attitude; But when I got a chance I beloed them all I could and male old John Bull dance. So there you are. I set secording to my lights. And I don't think I'am such a damphoel As I look.

B. M. TATE. When Betty's Churning.

When Betty's Churning.
From the Detreit Pepper Sauce.
She stands within the dairy door,
A comely maid.
White I to proach would fain be bold,
Yet am afraid:
Plies she the dasher valiantly.
Me ar for spurming—
A dictors in a rustic frame
Is betty churning.

Within her reach the roses droop, All envelopes
All envelopes
All envelopes
All envelopes
This werther mades
While of her feet the violets,
With the discerning
Look up to watch the blue eyes of
My Bety churning.

Nor is the sunbeam that athwart The door is gleant of More golden than her smoothed hair-The no vain seeming.
The milk that fills the polished pans.
To cream a turning.
Is no whit whiler than the arms of Berty churning.

With elegan up to the albows tucked In careless fashion, and pinnenns around hing about In fear of sufashin. She plays the dasher up and down Wile I, asbureing.
Feel that my heart is being bit When Betty's durning.

Ab me! I can but sich and hope-Poor heart addition:
That she will visid and let me help.
To make the huner.
That she will put me and heed

My ferent various
My ferent various
And let me call her mine—my own—
My Besty churning
Charles Monce Ryan, The Seng of Destiny.

We are the Children of Events,
From Tamma Har and Golden Flus;
Rwift imm grants it at pay no route.
Rough ride-a over ditch and rence.
We settle where we pich our tents.
And attack the rarmins, white and blus.
From Tamma Bay and Golden Fins.

Siouch-hatted, but kled up in duck,
We nick the sunset for our own;
We my and bilance nine and duck
The Emporace powder-true.
Put fault the brownish kind of muck
And devessed the Torrid Zose.
We are the pair ins of Fluck
From Henolulu and Ledrons. We spiff the savor of the sees,

Linkt handed, hearted, prodigal, Weeklahmarr for antipodes. We scale the Morrocrars with ease From Philippines to Carthless, And wester in the chanstral. We suff the savie of the sea. Light-hearted, hearded, prodigal.

The dubious doctors may d bate
Who trade win is travel as they do;
We amp the soluble dark of Pato
To use above the bridle sale,
and have a change to contemplate
Prom clear d reints of view.
The holdering doctors way debate
Why trade-winds travel as they do CHARLES FERGUSON

The Stepchildren. PROVENCAL LEGEND. FROTENOAL LEGEND.

From the Pull Mail linerite.

When the children's mother three months had died,
Their father took him and her bride:
She thrust them had with her foot aside.
She was still n and surfu.
She stinted and started three day by day.
She drove their pleading with bit we away.
They that had been so merry and gay.
Sorrowed late and early.

Late in the night they whispered low "Forth to our mother we need must go:
She will love us and fulle us, well we know;
She has food for the giving."
This of three little children with naked feet,
That stole downstairs and along the arrest,
With tim faceaes or red and sweet.

To the dead went the living. And so as graveward their way was set.
The dear Lord Christ unawares they met.
He saw them wond on the grasses wet.
"And where are you ording my anvolvall,"
By three little anvels so very small?"
"We go to the churchyant to seek and call
And to find our mother."

"Come forth, then mother! the children ery."
"How can I come? no a reacth have I,
My heart is cold and my blood is dry,
And my limbs do w ther.
"I, the Lord I will make the strong
To tend thy little ones safe from wrong:
I will give then life for a saven-year-long.
Then come then back hither."

The seven years now are well nigh past, The seven years now are actioned pass.
But the mother's jor it is overnast.
Bhe sobs and signs live a wentry hist.
In the bins May weather
"What alls thee, mother, what irks the so?"
"I soon must leave you? "Is time. I know."
"Weep no more, mother, we all will go.
Hand in hand together.

"Hand in hand we will pass and wace.
To the shadow churchyard dwelling place,
With happy heart and with amiling face.
Though no bells be ringing:
One shall carry the hyssor rate,
One shall carry the turer fair.
The last and youngest the Book shall bear;
We will go home singing." Antama.

Fram Red's Butset. Oh, the wheat is wearing "biskers An the corn is wearing silk. And the silks are way be tassels all so fair; And the berries blush for mekers, And the cowa give buttermilk.

And the thietledown is floating in the air. And the arous eved new toter

Is a nearm for m the hill.
And the flax eye. Won't you twist me into twine?"
And the gnost-covered miller
Is a grindin' at the mill.
And the pun'kin is a pullin' at the vine. And once more 'tis ledian semmer,
For the weather's a noky blue,
And the little once are swinting on the gats;
The melen an i the cusumher
Are both maxim much allo,
And the officesceker's seeking o'er the State.

And we hear the loud exhorters,
Yor its now component in time.
And the chickens are also into very low.
And the harvest mean gives quarters
To all those wit out a dime.
And lovers stroll where gentle breezes blow.

And Jack Frost his nest has feathered.

And the squirrels are in gles.

And the thrasher's hum is heard throughout the land,
And the nuts will scon be gathered,
And we'll have a bushing bee,
And nature's music beats the Rossa band.

And the cider press is grinding All the nectar from the fruit, and the farmer takes his swine unto the fair, and we see the gourd a-climbing, And we see the goard a-climbing,
while the prices follow sait,
An the thistledown is floating in the siz.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS,

1. What is the exact membership of the English House of Londs? What pro, ortion of this is supplied by Ireland and Scotland? 2. Is it entirely an hereditary body? 3. Is ever man case, to the peerage on fitted to a seal in the House of Lo dar and is that distinction hereditary in his family? 4. Who has the p were of creating new peers? 5. In event of the death of the Sovereign who has the privilege of awaring in the new monarch?

1. Early this year the House of Lords was made on of Streeps.

up of 57s poers. Of these sixteen were Scots Representative pears, elected by their fellow Scots peers for the present Parliament, and twenty-six Representative poers, elected by their fellow Irish peers for life. There were twenty-six bishops and archbishops and five life peers, leaving 508 hereditary pec.s: of these, eight dve were Irish, who sat because they had Imperial titles, and fifty one were Scots, who sat for the same reasons. These Irish and Scots nobles sit under the Imperial titles, 2. No; there are five life peers, who have held high judicial office, twenty-six Episcopal peers and forty-two Representative peers. 3. Every toale person created a peer, unless a bankrupt or a minor, is entitled to sit in the House of Lords. That privilege is hereditary, except as indicated above; it is re-stricted to the oldest living male descendant, however. 4. The Sovereign, as the fountain of honor . The Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all

Flesse give a brief account of the trouble between the Trans sai and Great Brita'n. Mountsrows. The trouble grows out of the naturalization laws of the Transvaal. Since the discovery of gold at Johannesburg, thousands of aliens, mostly British, entered the Transvaal to mine it. These persons. outnumbering the Boers, found themselves without votes, and tried to obtain the right to vote without giving up their citizenship in their own country. This the Republic refused, but agreed to shorten the term of residence necessary to naturalization. Mr. Chamberlain, the British Minister for the Colonies, then contended that the word "suzerainty," which in the treaty of 1884 between Great British and the Transval was limited expressly to a British right to overlook the foreign relations of the Republic, gave Great Britain a right to interfere in domestic matte also. This right being denied by the Transvaal Government, Mr. Chamberlain began preparations to invade the Transvaal. The Republic demanded that they should be stopped, and upon Great ticipation of the expected attack by the British,

The quotation concerning which F. O. C. inquires in Sunday a paper is from the "Christian Ballada" of the Rt. Rev. A. C. Cexe, late Bisnop of Western

"Our Mother the Church hath never a child To honor sefore the rest;
She singe h the same for mighty kings.
And the vertest hale at her breast.
And the Hishop goes down to his marrow bed.
As the placeman's child is laid.
And also she blesses the dark browed serf.
And the h ef in his robe arrayed.

She sprinkles the drops of the bright New Birth. The same on the low and high, And christens their bodies with dust to dust. When ca the with its earth must lie. O the poor man's filend is the Church of Christ From birth to bis tuneral day.

She makes him the Lord's in her surpliced arms. And singeth his burial lay.

W. H. Van A.

W. H. VAN A. 1. Is the Seventh N. G. N. Y. composed entirely of wealthy men? 2. Is it no c-sary to be wealthy in order to obtain membership in the regiment? 2. D.d the Seventh rejuse to answer the call to arms in the war with S. ain, or did they merely refuse to go to war be ause their regiment was to be broken up and its members scattered among other regiments?

f. It is not. 2. It is not. 3. The Seventh replied to Gov. Black's invitation to declare that they would volunteer with a negative, owing, we believe, to a misapprehension of the President's attitude toward the regiment. Over 200 Seventh men served in other regiments during the war.

Please give explanation of "French spoliation During the troubles between France and the United States, in 1798-99, French crusers damaged some of our shipping and cargoes. The claims of the owners for damages amounted to \$20,000,000, In the convention of 1801 the United States agreed to settle with the claimants. Nothing was done for years, until 1881, when arrangements were made by the Act of Jan. 20, to adjudicate the claims legally.

An Englishman tells me this country never "H ked" England single has ded; that in 1776 she was fighting France and gamed her East fording powers one, and in 1-12 she was fighting Napoleon Bona arts and defeating his marshale right and left. Please say it this is so. J. B. It is so. England had been fighting us in the Revolutionary War for three years before she got France on her hands, too. And during the war of 1814 she was fighting to Portugal.

1. Can a man who is not a citizen of the United States vote for President or Presidential Electors, in any case) and if so, in what case? 2. Who was Lious; 1. In a number of States, mostly Western and Southern, an allen over 21 years of age who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen, may vote for President after a residence varying from three menths to two years, without completing his natu-

Please inform me why that part of a steamboat, mimelistely under the pilot house, is called the retar.

J. N. H. No reason is given by the dictionaries; they marely refer the name to the "State of Texas " Maximilian De Vere, in his "Americanisms," suggests that the name was given because the place around the pilot house was frequented by the more important desperadoes on the beat implying a resemblance to Texas.

Was C. Oliver Iselin born of Jewish parentage, or is he a Bornan Catholic? R. F. B. Mr. Oliver Iselin was not born of Jewish parentage, he is a Roman Catholic. The family came to this country from Switzerland: the older branch remained Protestant, the founder of the younger branch became Roman Catholic when he married an Irish-American.

When a real fox can be had, he is used. Generally the bunt is a drag bunt, and a rag slightly mois tened with extract of anise, or a cloth on which for has lain, is drawn over the course.

Mofusail is Anglo-Hindustani for "the Provinces. It comes from the Hindu Mufassal, meaning separate. Kipling's Hindustani is said to be pretty bad.

I read recently of a couple who sloped (the woman being married) and of their arrest in Philadelphia. Under what law were they arrested? Law SKREER. Adultery is a statutory crime in Pennsylvania; it

Please tell from whom "Castle Williams," Governors Island, takes its name. From Lieut. Col. Jonathan Williams, Chief Engineer, U. S. A., who built Castle Williams, Fort Columbus and Fort Citaton (new Castie Garden) about 1807.

A bets that there is no such office as midshipman in the United States Navy. B bets that there is such an office.

W. C. The rank of midshipman was abolished in 1882. The lowest rank in the Navy now is ensign.

Can a foreigner over 21 years become a full citizen of the United States in less than five years? J. G. Not legally. G. Hunt-The punishment of a deserter is dis-

henorable discharge from the army and imprisonment tor a period not less than the unexpired term of his enlistment. By dishonorable discharge he loses his "retained pay" and any deposits he may have made, and is incapacitated for holding ar office of honor or trust under the Government, and loses his citizenship.

B. D. A .- Automobile is pronounced aw-toe-mo-

J. Wellington Bates. - Edger William Nye (Bill Nye) died Feb. 22, 18us. D. O. C .- Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., 1ed the parade at tien. Grant's ft neral, Aug. 8, 1885.

G. H .- The Earl of Craven and Miss Cornelia Martin, were married on April 18, 1893. James M .- A State law forbids the use of the American flag for advertising purposes. The Federal law protects neither the flag, nor the uniform of the

army and navy. S. C.-There was a celebration of the discovery of America in this city on Oct. 11 and 12, 1892. The Columbian celebration, however, occurred on April 26, 27 and 28, 1858. Newark Reader-You cannot commit your son to a

schoolship: the Navy does not take boys who have to be committed to it by magistrates. Your boy can enlist in the Navy at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn; you full information there from the Becruiting J. H. Weld .- The "Croton Water Celebration" was

on Oct. 14, 1842. There had been local celebrations before, on June 22, 1842, when water was admitted to the aqueduct; on June 27, when water was admit. ted to the receiving reservoir at Yorkville; and on July 4, when the distributing reservoir was used for

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Not a little attention seems to have been aroused among Vienna eronauts, both military and other-wise, in regard to the merits of Stenzel's novel flying machine, recently invented at Hamburg. The apparatus resembles a stork in the form of its constructio . The expanded wings, measuring ninetee feet in length and five in breadth, are made of hollow steel ribs, covered with very light linen. The propelling power is supplied by an unusually powerful electric motor, the machine being steered by a bird-like tail, consisting of two adjustable spade the motor, the propelling power of which is calcu lated to last three hours, weighs eight pounds, while the whole machine does not exceed seventeen pounds in weight. The wings will sustain a man weighing 150 pounds. The whole apparatus i stated to be easy to handle, and to recure not only a rapid secent, but a safe descent. The availability of this machine having been proved in several suc-cessful trials, the inventor is now perfecting a fixing machine, which consists of an aluminum raven, covered with silk.

A method by which a jet of recently generated hydrogen can be ignited with absolute certainty and without risk or loss of time, is described by C. G. Hopkins, in the Journa of the American Chemical Soriely. As soon as the action begins, the escaping cas is collected in a test tube, and, when the latter as pears to be full of pure gas, it is to be removed two or three feet from the generator and the hydrogen in it ignited. An immediate attempt is then to be made to light the jet of hydrogen with the hydrogen flame contained in the test tube, and, if the gas is explosive, it will explode in the test tube and leave no dame-if, however, a flame remains in the test tube with which the jet can be ignited, it is certain that the gas in the generator is no longer explosive By adopting the precaution, therefore, of never lighting the hydrogen jet except with the hydrogen flame thus obtained, absolute safety can be insured. in fact, attempts may be made to ignite the jet by this method as often as thought proper, and, if the hydrogen is properly generated, the gas will be ignited in less than a minute. That figures give amazing emphasis to the fact of

odern indust jal progress is seen in the following array of estimates: The total coal consumption in Great Britain during the last year is officially set down at 157,000,0 0 tons, of which 78,000,000 tons were used in the production of power for industrial purposes, 40,000,000 tons for obtaining heat in that line and 55,000,000 pure for domestic uses. Tak ng the first two items in detail, it is calculated that, for the production of power, railways consumed to 0 to 000 to 12,000,000 tons, cossting steamers 4,000,000 to 8,000,000, mines 10,000,000 to 11,000,000, and factories as one out to 40,000,000 tone; while in the preto 18,000,000 tons, steel and malleable fron works 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons; other met flurgical works 1,000,000 to 2,000,000; chemical works. potteries and glass works 4,000,000 to 6,000,000, Some of these round numbers are, of course, in a degree approximate.

One of the most impracticable engineering schemes, apparently, is that of tunnelling the liesphorus. There is an enormous traffic between the two sides of the Bosphorns, and the delay caused by the opening and shutting of the bridge of b ats, which forms now the only means of communication. is a great drawback. A railroad company is now constructing its lines on both sides, but this is of little avail until the lines can be connected. Tunneiling by the ordinary way is hindered by the fact that the water is extremely doep, with twenty or thirty rest of mud at the bottom. In order to solve the problem, it is proposed to suspend or float a tunnel about thirty-five feet below the earface of the water, allowing uninterrupted passage to vessels of the largest tonnage. The Golden Horn has about ten feet in diameter and 1,200 feet long, and the gradient at each end would be fifty. It would weigh about 600 tons: max.mum weight of any train, 40) tons; concrete and lining, to overcome the buoyancy of the tube, 1,700 tons, and water displacement 2,700 tone.

chester, Eng., last August, an interesting paper was read by Prof. Wiborg, of Stockholm, on the use of finely divided ore obtained by concentrating process. By the introduction of ma, bette and other methods the removal of undestrable constituents has been great y increased, and the waste in working in the case of magnetic minerals considerably dim nished The advantages were, however, largely qualined by the circumstance that the concentrate was usually obtained as a powder, thus hmiting its utility; the question, consequently, as to how much material could be best applied becoming one of primary importance. In view of this, Prof. Wiborg has himself designed a furnace for the conversion of pulverulent ores into spongy iron capable of replacing scrap in the usual open hearth furnace, and it appears from the experimental trials which have been made thus far that the process is a practical

principle. Under the ball of the foot and atta bed the sole, is placed a tube of India-rubber, somewhat stiff, in herershoe shape, with three openings. the heel. When the foot is lifted, as in marching. of air-; ush.on, the air finding exit and egrees through the holes; thus there is a diminution of shock and a resptible relief from the fatigue of the feet after a long march. In England they have long made phenmatic boots to be used by runners on race tracks; at the tip end of the boot is placed the air chainter, and above this is a sort of sack, made of kid, into which the racer slips his feet.

The application of liquified carbonic acid gas to the entinguishment of underground fires, or fires in mines, has been explained by Mr. George Spencer, before the Institution of Mining Engineers, sava Nature. It seems that at a colliery with which Mr. Spencer was connected, a fire occurred in a heading, as a result of a fall of roof and sides on steam pipes. The heading was built off with as little delay as possible, but, notwithstan ling all efforts to shut out the air, sufficient reached the seat of fire to keep it burning slowly; it was therefore decided to apply rbon dioxide, and for this purpose air cylinders fliquified gas were successfully used. It is not assumed that such a method can be succes fully ap-plied to all fires, but, for instance, in case of fire on shipboard the use of carbon dioxide might prove invaluable, being quickly applied, and saving much damage by water.

Hopes are entertained by experts in the electric lighting industry that a valuable substitute for platinum has been found in an alloy of nickel and steel By varying the proportions of either metal. an alloy results with almost any desired coefficient. Thus, when only a small proportion of nickel is employed, a coefficient of expansion between that of iron and that of nickel is obtained; with, say 23 per cent, of nickel, the coefficient of expansion of brass creased, the coefficient of expansion progresses until, on the nickel reaching 37 per cent., it becomes practically nil-beyond which an increase again takes place until, with 45 per cent, of nickel in the alloy, the coefficient becomes equal to that of platinum, and the result is one of importance to the electrical industry.

Shot Through with a Ramrod and Still Alive.

From the Menaphia Commercial Anneal, I notice in your issue of Oct. Sa lengthy arlele by W. L. Trask, a description of the battle hat a Tennessee soldier was shot through the hody with a ramrod, and after extracting it himself, he made his way out of K-ntucky on foot. I would say further that by the time we cot. I would say further that by the time we ceached knoxville he had so far recovered that he was rejused a leave of absence by his regimental surgeon. That same man is new living in Dyersburg. Tenn., is has and hearty to-tay and without any regrets for the part his took in one of the world's greatest wars. Should any comrade desire to know his name I would state that it is h. A. Haguewood of Company A. Fifth Tennessee Infantry, from Hearty counts.

> Tit for Tat. From the Chicago Trinune.

"O. don't guess. You Americans always guess, you know."
No. I don't know. You English always know. don't you know." Variously Endowed.

From the Chicago Daily News. Hobbs-My landlady has both strong and weak points.
Dobha-What are they?
Hobbs-Butter and coffse

Rew Publications.

Mew Publications.

"A Life of Lincoln that has never been surpassed in vividness, compactness, and li'elike reality."

NORMAN HAPGOOD.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN A MAN OF THE PE THE PEOPLE.

Half Morocco, gift top, library binding, \$2.02.

"A typically American story of a typically American man."-The New York Herald.

"While he describes Lincoln's important ! "Justin McCarthy, the venerable Irish accomplishments in politics and law before leader, wrote a few weeks ago of Norman the presidency, his principal deeds during the Hapgood's work: 'Its depth, its clearness, its war, and his attitude on the leading public | comprehensiveness, seems to me to mark the questions, he does all this in a personal way. author as a genuine critic of the broader and keeping the man's strong and racy individu- the higher school, of that school which had for ality in the foreground, showing Lincoln's its noblest professor in modern times the great strong thought, his racy humor and original German scholar, dramatist and teacher."-Lessing. point of view."-News, Indianapolis,

> " It is certain to appeal to all who love to see a great theme greatly handled.

rounded to a close with the same skill and conscientiousness as is shown in the opening gold. It is a typically American story of a chap:ers."-Chicago Tribune.

"Mr. HAPGOOD ranks Lincoln by the side |

-Ch'cago Tribune. "Mr. HAPGOOD is not depicting a mere | "Mr. HAPGOOD'S book has a distinctive model hero, but a living, awkward, falli- interest and a special value. Its aim is to ble, steadfast, noble man . . . There utter truth . . The warp and woof of the is not a dull page in the book and the story is tale is homely and homespun, but it is shot through and through with glorious threads of

typically American man."-New York Herald. "This Mr. HAPGOOD has done with a fidelity of Washington in his service to the na- and an intimate grasping of the man's tion, and puts him above all others in the personality rarely attained by biogracloseness with which he represents our phers . . . rarely does one find the combination of

"sympathy and blunt veracity which Mr. Hapgood brings to his work." A well illustrated list of books on American History will be sent on request by

## The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PRINCIPLES." | the military lines in Tennessee into the Southern The Case of C. L. Vallandigham in 1863

and That of John R. McLean To-day. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 - In their labored atguments against the spectre of militarism some of the Democratic organs of Ohlo have pretended to fear that the "fate of Vallandigham" may befall John R. McLean at any moment for his antagonism to the Administration's war policy. This is ridiculous and irrational. So is the attempt of Col. Bryan and Mr. McLean to make votes by applying what they are pleased to call the views and cardinal principles of Abraham Lincoin" thirty-seven years ago to present conditions in Ohio. If Bryan's aspiration could be fulfilled and "Lincoln were alive to-day" that great Republican statesman would be aghast at the misuse

of his so-called "views and cardinal principles." There is no analogy whatever between the present political and military situation and that which existed in 1861-65. In Mr. Lincoln's day a condition of actual war prevailed, not 8,000 miles away across the ocean, but right here in the United States. The capital of the country was threatened by an enemy's army. It was more than the spirit of militarism; it was battle and bloodshed, it was warfare that ramified in Us most destructive and frightful form into Ohio itself. A great Department command, of which Ohio formed a part, had its military headquarters at Cincinnati. The whole State was practically under martial law and several thousand troops were stationed wishin its borders. Who of the older generation can ever forget the invasion of Ohio by the rebel guerrilla leader, Gen. John Morgan, in the summer of 1863, the death and lestruction caused in his wild ride across the State, and his final capture at Buffington's Island? It was under such extraordinary circumstances that the political campaign of 1863 took place between Brough and Vallandigham. The inopportune demonstration of Vallandigham's friend Morgan doubtless added thousands of votes to the Republican candidate's aggregate. It requires no very great intelligence to mark

the difference between such conditions and those prevailing in Ohio to-day. There is not a hireling soldier in sight to make Mr. McLean fear for his personal liberty, or the liberty of his press. The Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio is not menaced by the "militarism" which confronted his great prototype Vallandigham. But after all it was public opinion, expressed through the ballot box in a very thunder-clap, that crushed Turning to account the successful experiment of Vallamilgham, and not militarism, as falsely aspneumatic tires on bicycles, an Italian, Signor Emico del Fablo of Undine, has recently invented a ver-ingenious sole for men's boots, on the pneumatic steed of being injured, or many wise suppressed, stead of being tujuted, or in any wise suppressed, the demagogue's arrest was of immediate material aid to his political designs. Instead of stiencing the opposition to Lincoln's war policy Vallandigone at each end and one in the middle, these openings being in communication with the outside air by ham's arrest by the military authorities added means of a bannel leading from the horseshoe tube | fuel to the flames by giving its leader increased consequence. After his return to Ohio from he horse-hoe tube is filled with air, and, when it is the Southern Confederacy Vallandigham's placed upon the ground, it is supported on a species | "wrongs" made him the idol of the Copperhead party of Ohio, as a "martyr" to liberty he became its candidate for Governor. But after his overwhelming defeat at the polls by John Brough he soon sank out of sight politically.

Just here it may be worth while to correct several widespread misapprehensions concerning an ancient event which has been resurrected for campaign purposes. Vallandigham's arfor campaign purposes. Vallandigham's arrest did not occur during the progress of the Gubernatorial canvass in the fall of 1863 as is carclessly, perhaps designedly, assumed by many of his Democratic panegyrists for an obvious purpose, but on May 5 of that year, some ments prior to the political nominations. The airest was made by order of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, who commanded the Department of Ohio, and by troops then stationed in Ohio. He was specifically charged with the utterance of disloyal sentiments in a public speech, "with the object and purpose of weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress an of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion." This particular speech Mr. Vallandigham delivered four days previously at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Mr. Vallandigham was tried before a military mmission, promp by convened at Cincinnati by the Department commander. Of course he pleaded not guilty, and strenuously denied the charge. He set up that his utterances at Mount Vernon on May I were made in the exercise of his constitutional right of free speech and criticism of public policy. He made the pleathat his alleged offence was unknown to the Constitution; that in fact he was merely appeal ing to the country to reverse the mistaken war policy of Mr. Lincoln in lawful manner; not by force, but by free elections and the adverse expression of public opinion through the ballot It has been asserted by writers ignorant of the truth that Vallandigham was condemned to death, a sentence afterward "commuted" by the kind-hearted President. It is true that the great Copperhead leader was found guilty, but he was not sentenced to death. The following is the sentence passed by the military commis sion upon Vallandigham:

"And the commission do therefore sentence at Perryville, in which he makes the statement | him, the said Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of the State of Ohio, to be placed in close confinement in some for ress of the United States to be designated by the commanding officer of this Department, there to be kept during the continuance of the war." Gen. Burnside promptly approved the sentence

and designated Fort Warren, in Borton Harbor, as the place of his confinement. A few days afterward Gen. Burnside received the following order, which was in the nature of a commutation of Vallandigham's sentence: WASHINGTON, MAY 19, 1863.

"Major-General Burnside, Cincinnati: Sin: The President directs that without delay you send C. L. Vallandigham under secure guard to the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans to be put by him beyond our military lines, and that in case of his return within our lines he be arrested and kept in close custody for the term specified by his sentence. "By order of the President:

"EDWIN M. STANTON, "Secretary of War" In due course Vallandigham was sent through

Confederacy. But he did not like his Southern brethren. His object was political. He thoughs opposition to the war then was the winning card. just as Col. Bryan and Mr. McLean think it is the winning card now. He remained with the rebels but a few days, running the paval blockade to the West Indies, making his way from there into Canada. After a time he slipped over into Ohio again, and was not thereafter disturbed by the military authorities or the Government, although he was a condemned criminal, and actually con tinued his machinations in opposition to the war for the Union.

Mr. Vallandigham was the ablest, the boldest and the most vindictive member of the formidable faction which opposed the "imperial" policy of the Union in 1863. The arrest of so conspicuous a man was the sensation of the hour. His arrest was protested against by the leading Copperheads of Ohio, and curiously enough among them appears the name of Washington McLean of the Cincinnali Enquirer, father of the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. At first it was taken for granted that the arrest had been made from orders from Washington. That is the opinion of most people to this day. But it was a mistake. It was not authorized, much less ordered from Washington. It was a total surprise to Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, and wasprobably regretted because of the increased importance it would give Vallandigham. Burnside, in actual authority upon the ground, exercised it in this act, without giving notice of his intention to the President. He did not officially announce the event until two days after-

There was considerable clamor against the arrest, even some good Union Democrata expressing their regret that it should be done. Burnside somehow got the idea into his head that his drastic measure was disapproved at Vashington, and telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln expressing his perfect willingness to be relieved if his policy was antagonistic to the wishes of the Administration. To this Mr. Lincoln replies as follows:

"Your despatch of to-day received. When I shall wish to supersede you I will let you know, All the Cabinet regretted the necessity of arrest ing, for instance, Vallandigham - some perhaps doubting that there was real necessity for being done, all are for seeing you through with it.

This is conclusive that Mr. Lincoln did not order the arrest of Vallandigham; that it was, in fact, "regretted" at Washington as perhaps un necessary. But Col. Bryan and Mr. McLean will take notice, upon careful reading of the foregoing despatch, that Mr. Lincoln did not deny Gen. Burnside's authority to make the arrest, and furthermore, having been made by the General, the President was for "seeing him through with it." Here is the official expression of a "cardinal principal" by Abraham Lincoln, which Col. Bryan and the son of Washington McLean have perhaps overlooked.

Another Kruger Story.

From the Chicago Times Herald. An amusing Krücer story is going the rounds. The President is minus the thumb of his left hand. In his youth it was badly wounded, and rather than nurse the troublesome member he cut it off. Some time

> Fair Dealing. From Brooklyn Life.

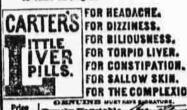
The minister claims he has been paid the "Well, he has been preaching the same ser-mone, hasn't he?"

## **ABSOLUTE** SECURITY. Cenulne Carter's

Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of

Breut Sood. See Fac-Simile Wrupper Below

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.



FOR THE COMPLEXION Price Purely Vogetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE